

PARIS.

Vigorous Fire on the Prussian Outposts from the Forts.

The Bombardment of the City to Begin Next Week.

SHARP ENGAGEMENT IN THE VOSGES.

German Attack on the Fortress of New Buisach.

Lyons Energetically Preparing for Defence.

Arrival of Gambetta at Tours from Paris.

German Forces Pushing Into Normandy.

Probable Postponement of the French Election.

Russia, Germany and Napoleon Conspiring to Destroy the Republic.

Bismarck Working for a Restoration of the Empire.

Herald Special Report of the Condition of Strasbourg.

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Vigorous Cannonade from the Paris Forts—

Foundations of the Prussian Batteries—

Prussians of the Last Sortie From Metz—

A Battle in the Vosges—Attack upon New

Bismarck—Railroad Communications—Several

War Notes.

LONDON, Oct. 8, 1870.

A telegram from Versailles, dated yesterday,

states that the French forts around Paris maintain

a vigorous cannonade on the Prussian outposts.

THE BOMBARDMENT TO BEGIN NEXT WEEK.

The Manchester Guardian of to-day has a special

telegram which announces that the bombardment

of Paris will begin early next week. The cannonade

will be preceded by a formal summons to

surrender the city.

THE ASSAULT TO BE MADE NEXT SUNDAY.

A correspondent says:—We are told by correspond-

ence from the headquarters of the Prussian King

that the guns for the siege of Paris are in place,

and in another week the assault will begin. It is

believed the assault will begin on the anniversary

of the battle of Leipzig, the 19th. The Germans

count on being in the city of Paris by the 19th. They

may not find the task so easy. On the question of

the provisions holding out, and respecting a

sufficiency of them, there is a variety of opinions.

POSITIONS OF THE GERMAN BATTERIES.

A telegram to the London Times, dated Berlin, 11

A. M., says that on the hills between Severs, St.

Cloud and Bouvilliers batteries of siege guns have been

placed. A mortar battery at St. Cloud threatens

the neighborhood of the Elysian Fields. The guns

on the heights of Clemart and Chailly, with a five

miles range, would reach the quarter of Grenelle,

the Champ de Mars, the Invalides and the noble

hospital for sick children. The Prussian

position at St. Cloud cannot, it is thought,

be established under the guns of Mont Valerien.

French occupy Villejuif. The redoubt of Pierre-

fite, near St. Dennis, has been abandoned by the

French, the position being untenable.

OPINIONS REGARDING THE PROSPECTS OF PARIS.

A correspondent from Boulogne writes from Rouen

that the army of the Loire has taken the field, 80,000

strong, and is slowly advancing on Paris. It has

been driving back the foraging parties of the

Prussians before it in all directions, and at

Ponthiere captured and destroyed an immense

accumulation of stores and forage intended

for the support of the advance upon Tours. The

National Guards of Normandy are co-operating with

the advance on the line of the railway to Rouen,

and a strong force is assembled for the same

purpose at Chartres.

DETAILS OF THE LAST SORTIE FROM METZ.

A despatch from Comry, a small town near Metz,

dated yesterday, says that on Thursday when the

French attacked General Knorrner's division the

French Imperial Guard was engaged. The French

infantry divisions against the First and

Tenth Prussian corps, on the right bank of the

Moselle, where the cannonade was severe. The

losses of General Knorrner and of the Tenth corps

amounted to 500 men, and those of the Third corps

to 130 men.

A SHARP ENGAGEMENT IN THE VOSGES.

A despatch from Epinal dated last evening reports

sharp fighting yesterday between Laun L'Etape and

Bruyeres, in the Department of Vosges. The Prussian

force consisted of about 9,000 men. The French

the train was towed from the track last night near

Vitry. Four Frenchmen living in that neighborhood

were arrested on suspicion of having wilfully

loosened the rails.

NOTICES ON THE PARIS ROAD.

A despatch from Berlin states that the neighborhood

of Paris, and especially on the road to Rouen,

is infested with robbers. Night patrols have been

organized to suppress the lawlessness.

THE PRUSSIAN PEOPLE WERE OFFERED TO THE WAR.

A Paris correspondent writes under date of

October 3d:—The documents found in the Imperial

archives and published by the provisional govern-

ment, show conclusively that the people of France

were opposed to the war. Letters from prefects of

departments establish this fact. This is important

as furnishing an answer to Bismarck's main argu-

ment for harsh conditions.

GENERAL WAR NOTES.

There are no Prussians in the department of Aube.

The Prussians again threaten Glons, where they

were repulsed by the National Guard a few days

ago.

The Prussian of the Rhine threatens severe penalties

against insubordination.

Two Frenchmen who were caught cutting the

telegraph wires were immediately shot by the Prus-

sians.

Easterly winds continue in aiding the Parisian

aeronautes.

The burgomaster of Berlin is constantly annoyed

by the receipt of deadly missives, steeped in chemi-

cal poisons, addressed to "Canibals, wolves and

Prussian bears." They are all dated and postmarked

in Belgium.

LYONS PREPARING.—Cheering News from All

Paris.—Details of the Prussian Defeat Near

Pithiviers.—The Movement on St. Quentin.

Advance into Normandy.—Reinforcements

from Rome and Italy.—General War News.

Tours, Oct. 8, 1870.

The news from Lyons is excellent. Every effort is

being made for a strenuous defence.

ESCAPE OF M. GAMBETTA FROM PARIS.

M. Gambetta, Minister of the Interior, has escaped

from Paris in a balloon and arrived here. To-mor-

row we shall have the news from Paris made public.

The balloon left the city yesterday and effected a

safe landing.

CHEERING NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF FRANCE.

The enthusiasm is increasing. The volunteers are

rapidly swelling the ranks of the two armies now

forming.

The government announces cheering intelligence

from every quarter of France. The peasants are

prepared to rise and crush the invader. Army reor-

ganization proceeds rapidly.

DETAILS OF THE PRUSSIAN DEFEAT NEAR PITHIVIER.

Further details of the battle near Pithiviers have

been received. The Prussians lost, by the success

of the French, over 6,000 cattle and sheep, which

they had gathered from all parts of the country and

were ready to drive to the army now investing

Paris. This success has animated the Franco-Germans,

who are coming up on all sides.

PITHIVIER ASSAULTED BY THE PRUSSIAN.

A telegram from Bolognol dated yesterday,

reports that there have been no serious engagements

since those at Thoury. Pithiviers is now occupied

by the French.

THE PRUSSIAN MOVEMENT ON ST. QUENTIN.

The Prussian of the Department of Aube sends the

following despatch to the government, dated at St.

Quentin, midnight, October 7, 1870:—

"The Prussians have arrived within three leagues of

us. We expect them to attack at daylight. We

shall defend the place with the Garde Nationale and

the French."

Another despatch of the same date says:—

"The enemy now seems to be abandoning his

march on this point. It is reported the entire Ger-

man force which has been operating in this direc-

tion is now moving upon Soissons, which is able to

make an energetic defence."

PRUSSIAN ADVANCE INTO NORMANDY.

The Prussians seem to be determined to advance

into Normandy. The people in that province are

sending their grain and cattle further south, and

placing every obstacle possible in the way of the

Prussians.

OPERATIONS OF THE FRANCO-GERMANS.

News from Chartres to the 7th inst. states that

the Paris Franco-Germans were defeated at Aulis.

One hundred and fifty Prussian horsemen were

captured, sixty of the French and many horses.

A despatch has been received from the Mayor of

Arthenay stating that 300 Franco-Germans had driven

to Constantinople. These men loudly aver that

Marshall Bazaine refuses in any way to recognize

the republic.

REASONS ATTRIBUTED FOR THE EMPEROR.

The New York Herald correspondent at Berlin

telegraphs that as regards the reported determina-

tion of Marshal Bazaine to support the Imperial

cause it is stated that he has offered to surrender

Metz and to bind himself and his army not to fight

against Germany if he is allowed to march out of the

fortress with the honors of war. It is fur-

ther added that he has made proposals for

Prussia to assist and put down the republic and

restore the Emperor. Bismarck, rumor says,

has declined this proposition, not being satisfied

that the officers and soldiers of Bazaine's army

will obey his commands. This intrigue has gained

credence ever since the affair of Bourbaki, who

gained permission to pass through the Prussian

lines for the purpose of visiting the Empress Eugenie

in England.

REPORTED SECRET TREATY BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND

RUSSIA.

The latest story from Berlin is that

Prince Gortschakoff signed a secret treaty with

Count von Bismarck against France in July.

Prussia engaging to menace Austria while Russia

seizes Constantinople. This story no one here be-

lieves, and its publication is thought a sign of alarm

at Berlin concerning the designs of Russia, and an

attempt to pacify the popular mind in Germany.

MUSKIAN MILITARY PREPARATIONS AND DIPLOMACY.

From persons at Liege, whose relations with the

Russian War Office entitle them to credit, I hear that

by the 1st of November Russia will have

under arms in Western Russia and Poland

no less than 450,000 men. Active

negotiations are going on between St. Petersburg

and the Hague, and there is great activity in the

Dutch arsenals and dockyards. Count Siewers, the

Russian secretary at the Hague, has twice visited

Brussels within the last week.

JULIUS FAYRE EXPECTING A VISIT FROM BISMARCK.

General Burnside, who is in Paris, writes to a

friend that the people are calm and the general

appearance of the city much as usual. He has had

a conference with Jules Favre. The latter was

hourly expecting a visit from Bismarck.

ANOTHER STORY—A PROPOSITION FROM BISMARCK

TO FAYRE.

A correspondent at Boulogne sends word to-day

that General Burnside returned from Versailles to

Paris yesterday, at the request of the German au-

thorities, with a proposition from Count Bismarck

to Jules Favre to defer the bombardment of Paris

until the 1st of November. The proposition is to

give Prussia quiet possession of certain points

already occupied. It is believed that this propo-

sition will be rejected, the matter having been

already debated and decided in the councils of the

government at Paris, as already telegraphed

to you.

GERMANY GETTING ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

Many things conspire to excite the belief here that

King William is growing anxious about the pros-

pects of the war, and eager for peace. The dis-

affection of the German liberals has been increased,

not lessened, by the harsh treatment of Jacoby. The

refusal of South Germany to enter the Northern

Union districts the South German troops before Paris

already malcontent on other grounds. The reported

successes of the French of late, although in small

engagements, are also telling on the morale of the

investing army. The change in the feeling of Europe

also towards the German cause can no longer be

ignored. It is general and growing.

THE FRENCH CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TO MEET AT

BOURDEAUX.

A despatch from Tours says:—It is again reported

to-day that the government will be obliged to quit

Tours after the election, as there is no place there

large enough for the sittings of the Constituent

Assembly. Bordeaux is likely to be chosen as the

capital.

CANDIDATES FOR MAYENNE.

The Constitutionnel, of course, to-day announces

that the arrangements of Mayenne have chosen

the Count of Paris and General Trochu and

Bazaine as their candidates to the Constituent

Assembly.

ADDRESS OF A FRENCH MINISTER TO HIS CON-

STITUENTS.

Alexander Glais-Bizoin, one of the members of

the National Defence Committee, has issued an ad-

dress to his constituents in the Department of Cotes